NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 21, 1895.—TWELVE PAGES.

THIRTY-SEVEN LIVES LOST.

A RIVER STEAMER GOES DOWN THE BIG PACKET STATE OF MISSOURI

STRIKES A ROCK IN THE OHIO. SHE SINKS IN FIFTY FEET OF RUSHING WATER-A WILD SCRAMBLE FOR LIFE BY THE

DOOMED PEOPLE-PASSING STEAM-ERS AND FARMERS RES-

CUE THE SUR-VIVORS.

wensboro, Ky., Jan. 20.-Brief and fragmeatary details of the destruction of the big passenger steamer State of Missouri, Saturday evening at 6 o'clock, at Alton, Ind., 100 miles shove here, have been received. She struck a rock and sank in fifty feet of water. The re-

drowned, but no names are given. The State of Missouri was a long stern-wheeler, plying between Cincinnati and New-Orleans. She had on board a fairly large cargo of freight and many passengers, besides a crew of sixty. At Alten the river narrows, and the water being high, an extremely swift current results. This threw the stern of the boat in toward the Indiana shore. Before the pilot could regain control of the boat she hit a rock, tearing a long hole in the hold at the water line.

The shock was terrific and the boat trembled from bow to stern. Consternation seized upon the passengers, and in a moment they were frantic. Without regard to consequences they rushed to the upper decks, in the hope of delaying the inevitable, as the boat was rapidly sinking. Women and children were trampled upon, but it is believed all got out of the cabin. Then the scramble for seats in the yawls began It was a fight for life, in which many combatants are believed to have gone to their death. The first yawl launched was sunk within twenty feet of where it struck the water. It is believed every one in it was drowned in sight of the affrighted people huddled together on the sinking steamer. A second yawl was then pushed off. It contained four women. This is believed to have reached shore. Just when there seemed some hope that by means of this yawl the passengers could be saved, the steamer gave another terrific lurch and literally broke into pieces, and in ten minutes from the moment the rock was struck nothing but the hull remained. The cabin, texas and pilothouse floated away, dragging down to the water every one upon it. The lighter freight was washed from the main deck, and on this men, women and children clung as best they could, many, however, only to fall back into the ice-cold water. Several succeeded by this means in getting into the willows and trees, and were rescued by farmers and passing

On the City of Owensboro, which passed her to-night, were four of the passengers who had been rescued from the trees. Two of them were W. C. Leathers, of Hopkins County, Ky., and Mr. Gregory, of Cave-In-the-Rock, Ill. The rames of the other two could not be learned. Mr. Leathers thinks at least thirty-seven people were drowned. He saw four men go under within five feet of him, but the current was so swift he could render no assistance. Mr. Leathers says there were fifteen cabin passengers, thirty deck passengers and a crew of sixty on board.

The steamer Tell City, bound for Louisville, hove in sight early this morning and took most of the survivors to Louisville.

The terrific current running at the time can be partly appreciated by the fact that the wreckage began passing here early to-day, which would indicate at least ten miles an hour. The normal is about four miles. Alton, Ind., where the wreck occurred, is thirty miles from a telegraph station, with almost impassable roa The news secured came by steamers passing here to-day.

Evansvile, Ind., Jan. 29.-The officers of the steamer City of Owensboro, arriving at 3 p. m., reported the sinking of the State of Missouri a short distance below Wolf Creek, Ky., Saturday evening at about 5:30 o'clock. The Missouri left Louisville at 10 o'clock Saturday morning and passed Wolf Creek at about 5:30 p. m. After striking, the boat drifted off and sank in five minutes in fifty feet of water. The people aboard were panic-stricken when they heard the crash. They had no time to prepare for their safety, and officers, passengers and crew selzed anything in sight that would keep them above water. Captain "Joe" Conlon, First Clerk Werman and Second Clerk Howard, who is a nephew of Captain "Ben" Howard and a brother of Captain "Jim" Howard, of the steamer John S. Hopkins, with five female passengers and Pilot Pell and his son, managed to reach shore uninjured. The second mate and engineer on watch were picked up by the steamer Tell City, and the City of Owensboro picked up four men and left them at Owensboro. The others, thirty-five to forty in number, including male passengers and members of the crew, it is thought, went down with the yessel.

ber, including male passengers and members of the crew, it is thought, went down with the vessel.

When the Owensboro passed Wolf Creek the people were greatly excited. They could tell but little about the terrible affair and did not know the names of the rescued women or those who were thought to have been drowned. The Owensboro left Louisville Saturday at 4 p. m., bound for this point, and passed Wolf Creek about 9 o'clock. After leaving the scene of the wreck parts of the unfortunate vessel and her cargo were sighted as far down the river as Rockport, where the texas and pilothouse were noticed floating slowly down the river. In the vicinity of the wreck and at Troy the river was dotted with skiffs, the occupants picking up the floating articles of the cargo and furnishings of the boat. Captain Conion and others who reached shore were cared for by Mr. Hardin, who lives there, and later were taken to Alton, three miles below. Thence they proceeded to Louisville. Wolf Creek is seventy-five miles below Louisville. This was the first trip of the season for the Missouri.

The wrecked boat belonged to the "White Collar Line" (Cincinnati and Memphis Packet Company). She was about four years old and was built when the A. L. Mason and the State of Kansas, stern-wheel boats, were constructed for the St. Louis and Kansas City Merchant Line. The three boats cost 190,000. They were too large for the river between these points. The Mason sank while working in the trade about two years ago. The Kansas is now left alone. The Missouri, it is stated, was well insured. Captain Conlon, master of the vessel, is only twenty-eight years old, but is an experienced river man.

An EMISSARY FROM PERUVIAN REBELS.

AN EMISSARY FROM PERUVIAN REBELS.

M. SAERES REACHES SAN FRANCISCO WITH A

San Francisco, Jan. 29 (Special), -M. Saeres, political refugee from Peru, came up from Central America on the steamer San Blas, with a big bag of gold, and it is said his mission to San Francisco is to buy arms and ammunition for revolutionists Mr. Saeres refused to say anything about himself and his plans, but talked freely of the revol April," he said, "and when I left Peru was reaching an alarming stage The revolutionists have grown from twenty-five or thirty to between four and five thousand, and they are now planning to take Lima, the capital. At its inception the revolution was led by a planter named Seminareo and was designed to overturn the Government of General Caceres. Seminareo gathered twenty-five or eral Caceres. Seminareo gathered the train running between Port Hayta and the clity of Plura. The conductor of the train, an American named Garvey, was the first man tilled. The rebels held the road for several weeks and used it as a means of forcing friends of the Government to furnish them with means to purchase arms and ammunition. The revolutionists are now headed by General Plerola, a famous fighter, and an ex-President of the Republic, who wants to secure control of affairs of the Government. The future for President Caceres is not bright. The revolutionists are growling in numbers."

MR. CLEVELAND EXPLAINS.

HE GIVES HIS REASONS FOR SENDING THE PHILADELPHIA TO HAWAII.

NO INFORMATION HAS BEEN RECEIVED, HE SAYS, WHICH RENDERS THE PRESENCE OF A WAR-SHIP THERE ANYTHING BUT "UTTERLY UNJUSTIFIABLE"-HE NEVERTHE-LESS PROCEEDS TO VIOLATE

WHAT HE CALLS EVERY "RULE OF INTERNA-TIONAL LAW."

Washington, Jan. 20.-President Cleveland made the following statement this evening, with respect of the Hawaiian question, which he seemed entirely willing to discuss: No information has been received which indi-

cates that anything will happen in Hawaii making the presence of one of our naval vessels necessary. unless we are prepared to enter upon a policy and course of conduct violative of every rule of inter-national law and utterly unjustifiable. All who take any interest in the question should keep in view the fact that Hawaii is entirely independent of us, and that in its relations to us it is a foreign country. A ship has been sent to Honolulu, not there has been any change in the policy of the Administration, and not because there seems to be any imminent necessity for its presence there. vessel has been sent in precise accordance with the policy of the Administration in every case of the kind, and from motives of extreme caution, and because there is a possibility that disturbances may be renewed which might result in danger to the persons or property of American citizens entitled to the protection of the United States. This course was at once determined upon as soon as information reached the Government of the recent

So far from having the slightest objection to making public the instructions which were given to the commander of the Philadelphia and the dispatch he will carry to Mr. Willis, our Minister in Hawaii, am glad to put them before my fellow-citizens.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 19, 1895. Rear-Admiral Beardslee, Flagship Philadelphia, San

Washington, D. C., Jan. 19, 1895.

Rear-Admiral Beardslee, Flagship Philadelphia, San Francisco, Cal.

Proceed with the United States ship Philadelphia with dispatch to Honolulu, H. I. Your purpose as the United States senior naval officer there will be the protection of the lives and property of American citizens. In case of civil war in the islands, extend no aid or support, moral or physical, to any of the parties engaged therein, but keep steadily in view your duty to protect the lives and property of all of such citizens of the United States as shall not, by their participation in such civil commotions, forfeit their rights in that regard to the protection of the American flag. An American citizen, who, during a revolution in a foreign country, participates in an attempt by force of arms or violence to maintain or overthrow the existing Government, cannot claim that the Government of the United States shall protect him against the consequences of such act. Show there instructions to, and consult freely with, the United States Minister at Honolulu upon all points that may arise, seeking his opinion and advice whenever practicable upon the actual employment of the forces under your command, bearing in mind that the diplomatic and political interests of the United States are in his charge, Afford him such aid in all emergencies as may be necessary.

Attention is called to Article 287 of the United States Navy Regulations as amended.

Acknowledge by telegraph.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 19, 1895.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 19, 1895.
Willis, Minister, Honolulu.
Although your telegram reporting uprising of January 6 does not indicate that you regard the presence of a warship necessary, the President deems it advisable that one proceed immediately to Honolulu for the protection of American citizens and property should a contingency arise requiring it. You, as our sole diplomatic representative, will confer with the commanding officer as to the assistance which his instructions contemplate in sistance which his instructions contemplate it case of need. GRESHAM.

Secretaries Gresham and Herbert were in conference with President Cleveland for several hours at the White House to-night, presumably discussing Hawaiian affairs. The Cabinet officers said they had received no additional news to that already communicated to the press.

There are stories current to-night to the effect that there are serious differences in the Cabinet over the Hawailan situation. At no time, it is learned, has the President had the unanimous support of his advisers in this matter. From the first Attorney-General Olney and Secretaries Herbert and Lamont, it is reported, have been against the policy of ignoring Hawaii and treating that Republic cavallerly. By these the Cabinet officers it has been argued that Hawalian group must in time become a part United States, and the sooner that reached the better Secretary Herbert has been the most pronounced advocate of a just policy toward Hawaii. He has urged with emphasis that the Hawaiian group is important as a naval outpost, and that for other reasons, particularly commercial, it must be absorbed in the National

San Francisco, Jan. 20.—The United States cruiser Philadelphia sailed hence for Honolulu at 11 o'clock this morning.

HE HICCOUGHED FOR ELEVEN DAYS.

STRANGE MALADY OF A MAN IN NEWARK-AP-PARENTLY CURED BY DOSES OF MUSK.

Samuel A. Hochkin, aged seventy-three, a resident of West Haven, Conn., with his wife, is stopping at the house of his nephew, Charles E. Hochkin, No 253 South Eighth-st., Newark. They came to the house in the holidays. The uncle enjoyed good health. On January 3 he stood near a door and contracted a slight cold. On the following Tuesday night, January 6, he was attacked with a fit of hiccoughs, which continued through the night. In the morning remedies were tried, but they had no effect, and the malady became worse. On Thursday morning Dr W. O. Bailey was called in. Every thing was done for the patient without relieving Mr. Hochkin was growing weaker daily, and finally the case looked so hopeless to the doctor that he advised the patient to settle his business affairs. There were irregular periods of relief, but the blocoughs returned. But on Thursday the coughing, which had begun so strangely eleven days before, was stopped. Dr. Balley had used all the known remedies and finally determined to try moschus, or musk, which he did in ten-grain doses to a drachm, and one drachm every three hours. The doctor used this remedy as a last resort, and without much hope that it would be efficacious

due to the musk or to some remedy previously us-In any case the hiccoughs were stopped, and did In any case the hiccoughs were stopped, and did not recur. Mr. Hochkin was greatly weakened by the long-continued spasms, but there are strong hopes that he will recover his usual health. Dr. C. H. Clark, a dentist in Piainfield, has had the hiccoughs for some time, and has been slowly wasting away. The family of Mr. Hochkin sent word on Saturday to Dr. Clark's family of the nat-ure and success of the remedy used in Mr. Hoch-kin's case.

KILLED ON THE BRIDGE.

AN UNKNOWN MAN FALLS UNDER A TRAIN-IIIS

BODY BADLY MANGLED. An unknown man was killed on the exit plat form of the Brooklyn Bridge, on the New-York-side, at 9:49 o'clock last night. It is not known whether he jumped to his death or fell under the train, although Policeman Murphy, who saw the currence, says it seemed to him as if the man

made a deliberate dive under the train.

The train had come in from Brooklyn, and the switch engine had backed down and fastened to the cars preparatory to switching them to the outgoing track on the other side. Policeman Murphy saw the man come down the platform apparently from the train, and halt at the engine, resting his hand on the cab. Just as he noticed this the engine moved, and the man pitched headlong between the engine and the first of the cars. Murphy ran forward and cried out, but the whole thing

forward and cried out, but the whole thing had happened so quickly that the train had passed completely over the man before the policeman reached the spot.

The man must have been instantly killed. He was frightfully mangled, one arm and one leg having been cut clean off, the skull fraving been fractured and the body otherwise form. Murphy at once summoned assistance, and the mangled body was taken down to the room under the stairway and the Coroner summoned.

The man was a laborer, or possibly a farmer. He was poorly dressed in a brown suit and sweater, and wore a brown corduroy cap. In his pockets were a jacknife, a foot rule, and what may serve to identify him, a book of by-laws of the Flatiands Hook, and Ladder Company No. 1. He was about 5 feet 3 inches in height, probably 40 years of age, and weighed about 199 pounds, and wore a heavy brown mustache.

The engineer of the shifting engine, No. 6, says he saw the man leaning on the engine, just below the cab, but paid no further attention to him.

THE SEVENTY TO ACT.

PLATT'S MENACE TO THE CITY TO BE MET.

A MEETING OF THE ENECUTIVE COMMITTEE CALLED FOR TO-MORROW-REPUBLICAN DE-

TERMINATION TO FIGHT THE TIOGA BOSS GROWING RAPIDLY STRONGER.

Mr. Platt's success in defeating William Brookfield, the choice of the majority of the Republicans of this city for chairman of the County Committee, followed by numerous hints and insinuations that there is no hurry about the passage by the Legislature of the bill to empower Mayor Strong to remove Tammany heads of municipal departments, or, indeed, about the enactment of the other reform bills which the Committee of Seventy, the Good Government clubs and the progressive element have been preparing, has already deeply stirred public apprehension as to these matters. The fear was expressed in many quarters yesterday that the path of the reform measures under the leadership of the Tioga chieftain would prove a rough

There seemed to be a good deal of ground for these fears. Some of Mr. Platt's lieutenants, in cluding ex-Marshal "Lou" Payn and Charles W. Hackett, chairman of the Republican State Committee, were quoted yesterday as saying that the Power of Removal bill and the police re organization "could well afford to wait until other matters were settled." The "other matters," although not mentioned by name, were understood to mean arrangements which Mayor Strong might be induced to make regarding the places he will be authorized to fill when the Power of Removal bill becomes a law. A number of the Tioga Boss's comewhat indiscreet subjects have not hesitated to declare that there will be no bill passed empowering the Mayor to removed and appoint until he satisfies Mr. Platt that the changes to be made, if not satisfactory, will at least not be objectionable to the latter. They insist that this is no greater consideration than is due to Mr. Platt as the leader of the party in the State.

It is to take notice of this condition of affairs that the Executive Committee of the Committee of Seventy has been called together by Charles Stewart Smith, the chairman, tomorrow at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce. Reports as to the situation regarding the various reform bills will be and if it has become apparent that Mr. Platt has set himself to prevent the legislation needed to put into effect the reforms for which the people voted when they elected William L. Strong, Mayor of New-York, the citizens regardless of party will undoubtedly be called upon to assemble in mass-meetings and express their wishes. The programme for three mass-meetings, as suggested by Dr. Parkhurst, one, at Cooper Union, one at Carnegie Music terday. Besides, it is proposed to suggest to all the various clubs, associations and organizations who aided to bring about the election of Mayor Strong and the Anti-Tammany ticket last fall to meet and take such action as they believe the condition of things warrants.

Mayor Strong's friends do not believe that he can be induced to enter into any agreement with Mr. Platt regarding the filling of the offices and that the longer Mr. Platt is able to prevent the passage of the bills referred to the determined will Mayor Strong be to maintain his policy of independence. Republicans like Cornelius N. Bitss, General Anson G. Mc-Cook, General Samuel Thomas and others, who are supposed to be thoroughly famaliar with Mayor's intention to guarantee to the city of New-York an honest, non-partisan administration, are confident that he will not swerve from his duty no matter what pressure or promises may be brought to bear upon him by Mr.

The mass-meetings proposed will be attende by an outpouring of Republicans who want to denounce the interference with the County Comdenounce the interference with the County Com-mittee which resulted in the defeat of their choice for chairman on Thursday evening and the elevation of Mr. Lauterbach in his piace. Many Republicans believed yesterday that there was still a "fair, fighting chance" for electing Mr. Brookfield. The date for calling the County Committee together again was still understood to be Wednesday evening. Mr. Lauterbach said yesterday that he understood that the Committee on Contests would be ready to report at that time and that he would issue his call as soon as assured that such was the case.

to report at that time and that he would issue his call as soon as assured that such was the case.

P. W. Reinhard, Ir., Republican Assemblyman from the XXVIIth District, who came down from Albany to spend Sunday at home, said yesterday that he still believed that Mr. Brookfield could be elected. "There are some things likely to happen before Wednesday," he said, "that may change votes enough to make Mr. Brookfield a sure winner. The action of the County Committee on Thursday was directly in contravention of the wishes of the great majority of the Republicans of this city, and the wises: thing for Mr. Platt and his allies to do is to right this wrong. If he really desires harmony in the party, as he says, he will give the necessary orders at once."

Assemblyman H. T. Andrews, of the XXVIth District, and Assemblyman Robert Miller, of the XVIIth District, who were also in the city yesterday, spoke in a similar strain. Mr. Andrews said that Leroy B. Crane, the member from his district who voted for Mr. Brookfield was the only man who truly represented his constituents. The XXVIth, he said, was strongly for Brookfield, and Messrs. Doremus, Cohen, Whoriskey, Lewis, Degnan and Frank in voting for Mr. Lauterbach had misrepresented the 5,600 Republicans who live in the district. There was no possible doubt, he said, that the action of the committee in casting Mr. Brookfield aside had been suicidal. The situation here and the purposes underlying the defeat of Brookfield and the election of Lauterbach were, Mr. Andrews said, well understood by the legislators at Albany. The Legislature could not be used by any man against the interests of the people of this city.

Assemblyman Miller said that a new man ought to be taken up whom the best men of

of this city.

Assemblyman Miller said that a new man ought to be taken up whom the best men of both sides could agree upon and an end be put to the discord which was growing up within the

to the discord which was growing up with party.

"It is possible," he added, "that this fight may be transferred to Albany. If so the people would discover that there was no boss able to prevent the Legislature from doing its duty."

Mr. Reinhard expressed the belief last evening that the Power of Removal bill would pass the Assembly on Wednesday. He was also of the opinion that nothing could delay its passage by the Senate within a reasonable time.

The Executive Committee of the Anti-Machine Republican Organization has been called to meet at the State Club, No. 29 East Twenty-second-st., on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

meet at the State Cho.

second-st, on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. It is probable that action will be taken relating to the present situation of affairs in the County Committee and the dangers which menace the Power of Removal and other reform bills.

HOMESTEAD WORKERS BOUND TO ORGANIZE Homestend, Penn., Jan. 20.-The expectations of Homestead steel workers who are promoting a reorganization of the old Amalgamated Association lodges, were sustained to-day by the crowd which filled the Fifth Avenue Rink. It was by far the biggest meeting held. From one thousand to twelve hundred men crowded into the building, and he majority were steel workers or employes of the majority were steel workers or employes of the Carnegie steel works in some capacity. The colored workmen of the open hearth mills, who held a meeting on Saturday night, did not attend in a body, but were represented by a commistee, commissioned to pledge complete co-operation on the part of the co.ored workers.

FAILURE OF A SHOE COMPANY.

Beverly, Mass., Jan. 29.-The news that the Seth Northwood Shoe Company had assigned reached Beverly Saturday night, and caused great surprise

SPEAKER CRISP IN ASHEVILLE. Crisp arrived this afternoon, and are staying at Battery Park. Asheville, N. C., Jan. 20 .- Speaker Crisp and Mrs.

MORE TROOPS CALLED FOR.

FIRST BRIGADE UNDER ARMS.

GOVERNOR MORTON ANSWERS MAYOR SCHIEREN'S REQUEST.

GEN. FITZGERALD'S PROMPT ACTION.

UPTOWN STREETS ALIVE WITH MEN HURRYING TO THEIR ARMORIES.

ABOUT 7,000 MEN DOING MILITARY DUTY.

MILITIA AND CIVIC OFFICIALS IN CONSULTATION -FEWER CARS RUN THAN ON SATURDAY-HOW MUCH MORE "PROTECTION" WILL THE CORPORATIONS NEED?-NIGHT SIGNALS TO BROOKLYN-CON-FLICTS BETWEEN RIOTERS AND POLICE-A CAP-THE STRIK-

There will probably be nearly 7,000 troops in the streets of Brooklyn to-day, and the trolley roads will have all the protection they can pos-Guard was ordered out last night, and was expected to go over the Bridge at 5 o'clock in the morning. The assembling of the men of th brigade in their armories last night gave a warwhich the soldiers hurried.

The response to the order of General Fitzgerald was prompt, and by midnight all except



the 12th Regiment had reported itself ready for duty. The 7th Regiment reported with 900 men

and Troop A had its ranks nearly full. General Fitzgerald went over to Brooklyn in the evening, and consulted with the authorities over there. Mayor Schieren, Brigadier-General James McLeer, Brigadier-General Louis Fitzgerald, Deputy-Police Commissioner Crosby and Corporation Counsel McDonald held a conference at Brigade Headquarters lasting making provisions for the disposition of the this morning. It is expected that Brigadier-General Fitzgerald will, owing to sentority, take command of the troops in place of General

Though the ranks of the Second Brigade, on duty in Brooklyn yesterday, were fuller than they had been before since the troops were ordered out, and the brigade was consequently able to give fuller protection, nevertheless fewer cars were run than on the day before. Many of the new men deserted their cars, which were taken back to the carhouses by the strikers. There was no serious rioting, but several collisions took place between the troops and police on one side and the rioters on the other. The presence of such a large body of troops as will be assembled in Brooklyn to-day is expected to have a salutary effect on the mobs and to deter them from violence. Whether their presence will enable any more cars to be run is another matter. The fact that the troops were never so strong as they were yesterday and that fewer cars were run than on the day before, must be discouraging to the companies. The ordering out of the First Brigade was done at the request of Mayor Schieren.

The Mayor, acting upon the advice of the city authorities and after mature consideration of all Bostwick, of the 2d Battery, playing a game that his action involved, asked Governor Morton for additional troops to preserve the peace. The situation was carefully canvassed by Mayor Schieren and the police and military officials of the city. He had ineffectually tried to bring about a settlement of the strike.

The railroad presidents said at a late hour last night that they would operate more lines to-day than heretofore, and even run cars all night. President Lewis declared that it was absolutely too late now to settle the strike by compromise. In Brooklyn Mayor Schieren's course in asking for additional troops is generally commended.

At a late hour last night the First Brigade staff was at headquarters awaiting the return of General Fitzgerald from Brooklyh. It was said that on his return he would decide whether the troops should go to Brooklyn, and if they were to go, he would fix the time of starting and route.

All last night there was signalling going on between the 71st Regiment armory, at Thirtyfourth-st, and Park-ave., and the 23d Regiment armory in Brooklyn. There was a great demand for horses, which it was found could not be furnished until 2 o'clock this morning.

ANSWERING THE CALL.

MEMBERS OF THE FIRST BRIGADE RUSH-ING TO THE ARMORIES.

GENERAL FITZGERALD'S ORDER PROMPTLY OBEYED-UPTOWN STREETS FULL OF CITI-ZEN SOLDIERS-THEY WILL PROB-

ABLY GO TO BROOKLYN THIS MORNING. Governor Morton last night called out the en-

tire First Brigade of the National Guard of the State to aid in protecting life and property in Brooklyn from the strikers. At ten minutes before 6 o'clock in the afternoon the Governor received a telegram from Mayor Schieren, of Brooklyn, asking him to call out additional milltia, as the Second Brigade was not found sufficlent. Soon after 7 o'clock Governor Morton telegraphed to General Louis Fitzgerald to order the entire First Brigade to report for duty im-

sent to Mayor Schieren telling him that this step had been taken. The First Brigade consists of all the troops of the National Guard in the city of New-York, as follows: 7th Regiment, Colonel Daniel Appleton, commanding; 8th Battalion, Major Henry Chauncey, jr. 9th Regiment, Colonel William Seward, jr.; 12th Regiment, Colonel Heman Dowd: 22d Regiment, Colonel John T. Camp; 69th Battalion, Major Edward Duffy; 71st Regiment, Colonel F. V. Greene; the 1st and 2d batteries of artillery, under Captains Louis Wendel and David Wilson; Troop A, of cavalry, and the Signal Corps, under Captain Edward B. Ives.

There are 4,860 men in the First Brigade, so that the entire number of troops called out by

the strike is over 7,000. Governor Morton returned to Albany yesterday morning. Last night he was in consultation at the Executive Mansion with Adjutant-General McAlpin, the Assistant Adjutant-General, Colonel Phisterer, and Ashley W. Cole, the Governor's private secretary. Word reached



BRIGADIER-GENERAL JAMES M'LEER.

Governor Morton yesterday that there had been more trouble in Brooklyn. He said, however, that the chief object in calling out the First Brigade was to relieve the Brooklyn troops, who had been on duty forty-eight hours. Many of these had answered the call of their superiors so hastily that they did not take time to put on heavy garments and shoes. It was important, therefore, that they should have some relief. Mayor Schieren or Sheriff Buttling might

have called directly on General Fitzgerald for troops without appealing to the Governor. Section 162, of the Military Code, provides that in cases like the present one a Sheriff or Mayor may call for aid upon the commanding officer of the National Guard stationed in the county or city, or adjacent thereto. General McLeer gave notice to Adjutant-Gen-

eral McAlpin of the calling out of the Second Brigade, and at his request issued an order upon the commissary for blankets.

Governor Morton's order calling out the brigade found the work of assembling the command well under way. At 6:30 o'clock an order had been issued by Brigadier-General Louis Fitzgerald ordering all of the members of the brigade to report to their respective armories ready for field duty at once. The order was a short one, and read as fellows:

GENERAL ORDER NO. 1.

Commanding officers will assemble their com-mands in field uniforms and equipment at their mands in field uniforms and equipment at their several armories without delay.

They will report the execution of this order to these headquarters.
By command of Brigadier-General Fitzgerald.
(Signed)

Assistant Adjutant-General.
Headquarters First Brigade, National Guard of New-York. Park-ave. and Thirty-fourth-st.
January 20, 1895.

The order was the outcome of a conference be-

tween Colonel Stephen H. Olin, assistant adju--general of the First Brigade, and Mayor Schleren, of Brooklyn, yesterday aftern Brooklyn. The Mayor stated that he did not think the troops which could be furnished by the city of Brooklyn would be able to settle the matter and properly protect the property of the railway companies. He asked that the militia of the city of New-York be held in readiness for an emergency. Colonel Olin returned to this city and went at once to the home of Brigadier-General Fitzgerald, No. 253 Lexington-ave., and told him of the request of the Mayor of Brooklyn. The General said it was the best thing to call the troops out at once and have them in readiness in their armones. He said they would be held in readiness to respond to a call from the Governor or from Sheriff Buttling. The order was written and the Colonel telegraphed in structions to all commanders to have their men informed at once. The General then jumped into a carriage and went to the armory of the 71st Regiment, where he made his headquarters. On arriving at the armory he discovered that he had left his keys at home, so he ordered the tanitor to break in the door.

Colonel Olin looked through the building to see whether any of the members of the regiment or the Second Battery were there at the time In the billiard-room, in the basement, he found Corporal Herbert Osborne and Private J. N. of pool. He ordered them into their uniforms and put them to work as orderlies, one at the door and one in front of his office.

Men from other organizations called in find out the truth of the rumor that they had been called out, and then hurried away to inform the folks at home and report to their respective armories. A number of janitors began to sweep the floor of the drill hall and orderlies flitted here and there throughout the building. Then the men began coming in, and went at once to their quarters, where they discussed the chances of fighting with the greatest possible interest.

Carriages drove up to the front door, and officers alighted and entered the armory, some in uniform and some not. There was a rumbling in the basement where the guns belonging to the artillery organizations were rolled over the floor. There was a gleam of brass as the ammunition was served out to the men, and they gradually got themselves fully prepared for marching. No one in the armory knew the definite plans of the commanding general, but it was generally supposed that they would march about 5 o'clock in the morn-

If General Fitzgerald remains at Brigade Headquarters in New-York City, General Mc-Leer, commander of the Second Brigade, will remain in command of the troops in Brooklyn, but if General Fitzgerald goes to Brooklyn in command of his brigade, he will have full command of the troops, being the senior officer. Governor Morton was in communication last night with Mayor Schieren by telephone.

General Fitzgerald's staff consists of the following officers: Lieutenant-Colonel Stephen H. Olin, assistant adjutant-general; Major C. Lawrence Perkins, commissary of subsistence; Major Robert V. McKim, surgeon; Major Paul Dana, ordnance officer; Major Auguste P. Montant, in-spector; Major David Crocker, inspector of rifle practice; Major Henry S. Van Duzer, judge-advocate; Major Avery D. Andrews, engineer; Major Francis R. Appleton, quartermaster; Captain W. Emlen Roosevelt, aide-de-camp, and Captain Oliver Harriman, jr., aide-de-camp

At 11:30 o'clock Colonel Olin was in communi-cation by telephone with the Executive Man-sion at Albany and announced that no word

Continued on Fifth Page.

PRICE THREE CENTS. LONDON'S POLICE FORCE.

SIR ROBERT PEEL'S CREATION

IT KEEPS THE PEACE IN A DISTRICT OF THIRTY MILES' DIAMETER.

NON-MILITARY ORGANIZATION-SUBJECT TO THE HOME SECRETARY-METHODS OF AD-MINISTRATION-PENSIONS AND RETIRE-MENTS-A VAST ARRAY OF DUTIES.

(Copyright, 1895: By The Tribune Association.) London, January & The Metropolitan Police is a comparatively modern institution. It was formed in 1829, and the area over which it now has control was fixed by an order of the Privy Council in 1840, under the authority of Acts of Parliament which gave power to the Queen in Council to define, within certain limits, the district of the Metropolitan

Police. In order to understand the immense change brought about by the establishment of the Metropolitan Police, and the nature of the multifarious duties which that force now discharges, it is necessary to refer briefly to the circum stances of its origin and the special nature of the area within which it exercises its functions. The origin of the Metropolitan Police is closely connected with the reform of the administration of justice in London by the appointment of Metropolitan Police Magistrates, who are now all trained lawyers paid by the State.

The ancient city of London has for many centuries had a municipal government of its own, with courts and magistrates for the adminising only to about one square mile, and its boundaries were never extended to include any part of the vast town which grew up around it, a hundred times more populous and extensive than itself. This large area had no unity in law and no central government, but consisted of a number of parishes, townships, manors and extra-parochial places, contiguous in area, and peopled for the most part with the density of a single town, but separate and distinct in all other respects. The magistrates were the justices of Middlesex, Surrey, and Kent, or appointed under the separate commissions which were issued for the city of Westminster and the Liberty of the Tower. None of those justices had authority over the whole Metropolis, and the complexity of jurisdiction and the entire absence of systematic and organized action resulted in confusion and inefficiency, and even led to the more serious evils of corruption and oppression. Readers of Fielding will remember his Justice Thrasher, in "Amelia," and Squeezun, in "The Coffee-House Politician,"-the bitterly satirical pictures of the men who, in the London of last century, earned the bad reputation of "trading justices," and exercised their office for the sake of gain.

The appointment of efficient and impartial police magistrates soon led to the discovery of the utter inadequacy of the means provided in London for the prevention and detection of crime, and the protection of person and prop-Dr. Colquhoun, one of the Metropolitan Police Magistrates at the end of last century, wrote a book on the Police of the River Thames, and another on the Police of the Metropolis, which attracted much public attention. He described in detail the unexampled prevalance of many forms of crime in London and the enormous extent of the depredations committed on the valuable cargoes of ships on the Thames, which, according to his estimate, amounted in the year 1798 to upward of half a million sterling. Committees of the House of Commons were again and again appointed to consider the question of the police, and the existing evils were partially dealt with from time to time in differ-Wapping Old Stairs, to which was attached a rvice on the Th the protection of commerce from river pirates and the numerous and curiously named bodies organized for the pillage and plunder of ships in the port of London. A force of mounted police, called the Horse Patrol, was created in 1805, for the prevention of highway robbery in the outlying parts of London, and the number of constables appointed in connection with the several metropolitan police courts was gradually increased. It was not, however, till 1829 that Sir Robert Peel introduced a bill for the establishment of a new police force for the metropolis, acting under the direct authority and control of a Secretary of State.

ORGANIZATION OF THE FORCE.

The organization of the Metropolitan Police has been modified in several respects since it was created in 1829; its district has been enlarged, and its powers and duties have been increased or altered by many Acts of Parliament since that date, but it will be convenient here to refer only to the force as it exists at present, and to give a short account of the area within which it acts, its administration, its powers and duties with respect to crime and criminal matters, and the civil duties which it discharges.

Like all other police forces in England the Metropolitan Police is essentially a civil and non-military body, although the members of the force must of course be more or less drilled to enable them to act together in bodies when that is necessary for the preservation of the peace. Reference has been made to the historical connection between the origin of the Metropolitan Police and the administration of justice in London, but it is important to observe that there is, for the most part, a clear distinction between the functions of justice and those of the police. All members of the force are instructed that the primary object of the police is the prevention of crime, and the next is the detection and punishment of offenders when crime has been committed. The protection of life and property, the preservation of public tranquillity, and the absence of crime are regarded as the proper evidence of the measure of success attained. Roughly speaking, the Metropolitan Police

District lies within a circle of which the centre is Charing Cross and 'he radius is fifteen miles. The district, however, is not a regular circle but follows the boundaries of parishes, and includes all parishes which lie wholly within fifteen miles of Charing Cross, and also all parishes any part of which lies within twelve miles of Charing Cross, although some part may extend beyond fifteen miles from that centre It comprises the county of London (a county which was created by Act of Parliament as number of specified parishes in each of the countles of Hertford, Essex, Kent and Surrey, and the three municipal boroughs of Croydon West Ham and Richmond. The area of the district is 688.31 miles, or upward of 440,000 acres, and the length of beats covered in streets squares and roads is between eight and nine thousand miles, and is steadily and somewhat rapidly increasing as outlying districts of London are built over. The population of the Metropolitan Police District according to the last census was 5,595,638.

The old City of London, the small area of which has already been referred to, was never included in the Metropolitan Police District, but is policed by a force of its own, which was created in 1839 on the model of the Metropolitan Police, but under the control of the corporation instead of the Home Secretary. A royal commission which has recently considered the Gov-